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Applicant(s): THOMAS, Graham

Serial No.:

Filed: May 31, 2001

Title: CONFERENCE CALL METHOD AND APPARATUS
THEREFOR

Group:

LETTER CLAIMING RIGHT OF PRIORITY

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May 31, 2001

Sir:

Under the provisions of 35 USC 119 and 37 CFR 1.55, the applicant(s) hereby claim(s) the right of priority based on United Kingdom Patent Application No.(s) 0013251.4, filed May 31, 2000.

A certified copy of said United Kingdom Application is attached.

Respectfully submitted,

ANTONELLE TERRY, STOUT & KRAUS, LLP



Donald E. Stout
Registration No. 26,422

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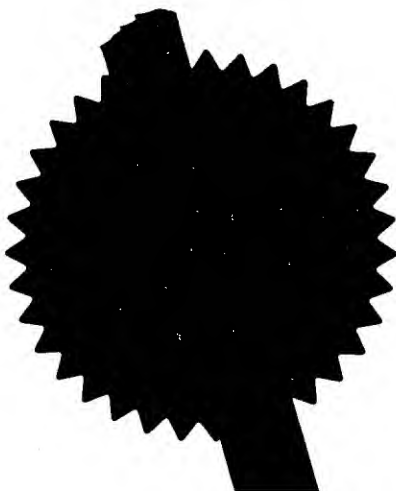


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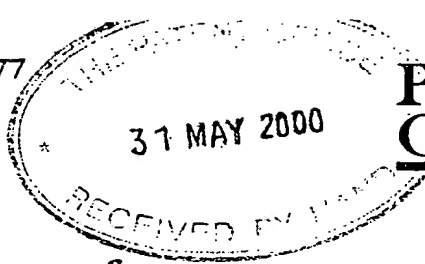
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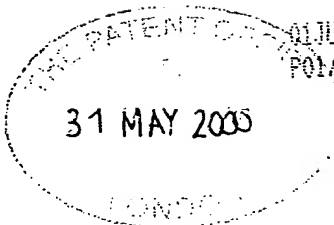


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1. Your reference	PAT 00010 GB		
2. Patent application number <i>(The Patent Office will fill in this part)</i>	<div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold;">0013251.4</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">31 MAY 2000</div>		
3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant <i>(underline all surnames)</i>	NOKIA MOBILE PHONES LIMITED KEILALAHDENTIE 4 02150 ESPOO FINLAND Patents ADP number <i>(if you know it)</i> 05911995004 If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation FINLAND		
4. Title of the invention	CONFERENCE CALL METHOD AND APPARATUS THEREFOR		
5. Name of your agent <i>(if you have one)</i> "Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent <i>(including the postcode)</i>	NOKIA IPR DEPARTMENT NOKIA HOUSE SUMMIT AVENUE FARNBOROUGH HAMPSHIRE GU14ONG UK 7577638001 Patents ADP number <i>(if you know it)</i>		
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HELEN L. HAWS, AGENT FOR THE APPLICANT

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

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Conference call method and apparatus therefor

The present invention relates both to a method and to apparatus for
 5 establishing a conference or multi-party call including members of a wireless
 local area network, particularly, although not exclusively, a low power radio-
 frequency network (LPRF).

The development of wireless local area networks has stemmed from a desire
 10 to replace the cabling and line of sight techniques presently required to
 connect modern digital electronic equipment such as personal computers,
 printers, facsimile machines and the like. In addition, the network confers the
 further advantage of enabling users to form relatively small ad hoc networks
 or piconets which can bridge to existing voice and data networks and, indeed,
 15 another piconet to form a multiple piconet structure or scatternet.

A digital device capable of utilising a wireless local area network will be
 provided with a module providing additional functionality in the form of a radio
 unit, a link control unit, link management and the relevant software including
 20 that necessary to interface with the functionality of the device. It has been
 proposed to provide cellular radio telephone with such a module. Once
 connected to the network a user of the telephone should be able to transfer
 data such as phone book entries, for example both to and from his telephone
 to other devices such as a personal computer, a printer or the like attached to
 25 the network.

A traditional use of telephones for group working has been conferencing.
 Traditionally, a conference call has been established using the Public
 Switched Telephone Network (PSTN). Such a call to multiple participants
 30 requires the establishment, over the PSTN of a number of connections.

Consequently, a conference call has been much more expensive in terms of both network resources and subscriber charges than a typical point to point call. Furthermore, it can be difficult and time-consuming to set up a conference call particularly if a language barrier exists in dealing with a
5 network operator.

It is thus an aim of the present invention to attempt to reduce the cost and complexity involved in making a conference call. It is a further aim of the invention to seek to provide a conference call facility on a network having only
10 limited telephony resources.

According to a one aspect of the invention there is provided a communications device for performing conferencing, the device being operable in a first radio communications network and a second different radio
15 communications network and comprising a first transceiver for establishing a channel for connection in the first network and a second transceiver for establishing a channel for connection in the second network and a controller for establishing a call in the first network and routing the call through the channel in the second network.

20

Preferably, the memory will hold data indicative of whether a particular member of the first network is available to be joined or added to a call. Conveniently, the member of the network will be able to indicate to the first network whether he is available for inclusion in the conference call. Thus, in
25 the event that the user does not wish to be disturbed or is perhaps involved in a separate call, he can indicate as such to the network which will result in the relevant data being held in the memory of the device.

Again preferably, the user of the device may dismiss or remove a member of
30 the first network from the call. Alternatively, the member of the first network

taking part in a call may request or order that he be removed from the call. The former situation might arise where network conditions are such that a reliable connection of acceptable quality of service (QoS) cannot be maintained over the network connection, for example. The latter situation
5 might arise where the member leaves the network perhaps through moving out of range.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of performing conferencing using a communications device and
10 comprising establishing a channel for connection in a first network, establishing a channel for connection in a second different network, establishing a call in the first network and routing the call through the channel in the second network.

15 According to yet another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a radio communications system comprising a base station of a second radio communications network and a plurality of communication devices forming a first wireless communications network, at least one of which devices being operable in the first radio communications network and the second different
20 radio communications network and comprising a first transceiver for establishing a channel for connection in the first network and a second transceiver for establishing a channel for connection to the base station in the second network and a controller for establishing a call in the first network and routing the call through the channel in the second network.

25

It will be appreciated in relation to the above described aspects of the invention, that the first radio communications network can be a Low Power Radio Frequency Network (LPRF) whilst the second radio communications network can be a mobile cellular radio network as exemplified by GSM.
30 Depending on the requirements of each network, the transceivers may be

required to operate simultaneously. Furthermore, although separate transceivers could be employed for each network, they could be substituted for a single transceiver capable of operating in more than one network.

- 5 In order to understand the invention more fully, an embodiment thereof will now be described by way of example and with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:
- Figure 1 is a diagrammatic view of a network engaged in a multi-party or conference call according to a method of the present invention;
- 10 Figure 2, is a flowchart illustrating the steps taken in establishing the multi-party call of the method of Figure 1;
- Figure 3, is a schematic view of a communication device for use in the method of Figure 1.
- 15 In the following description although reference is made to protocols defined under the Bluetooth - Low Power Radio Frequency (LPRF) network specification, this is intended to be merely illustrative and is not intended in any manner to be limiting.
- 20 Referring to the Figures, there is shown a collection of devices each equipped with a LPRF module 1 (see Figure 3). The devices include a number of cellular radio telephones 2a,2b,2c,2d. As is well known, each radio telephone or mobile station 3 forms part of a public land mobile network (PLMN) 4 which through various gateways 5 may in itself be linked to other
- 25 networks such as a PSTN 6.

Referring to Figure 3, there is shown a communication device namely a radio telephone 2a including the well known baseband 10a, RF 10b, and processor 10c components which together permit the telephone to operate within the

30 PLMN. The telephone 2a further includes the LPRF module 1 that contains a

radio unit 7 that provides an air interface that complies with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) rules for the Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) band at power levels up to 0dBm. The interface operates in a frequency-hopping mode that results in a spread spectrum operation in the
5 range of 2.402GHz to 2.480GHz with a 1MHz separation. The nominal link range is 0.1m to 10m extensible to 100m with an increased transmit power. A full description of the air interface can be found in the reference document Bluetooth specification Version 1.0B at <http://www.bluetooth.com>.

10 The module 1 further contains a baseband section 8 that contains the hardware providing the digital signal processing functions necessary to carry out baseband protocols and low-level link routines. The baseband section 8 supports both synchronous and asynchronous connection types, the first of which is used for voice and the second for data. Further explanation of the
15 baseband section 8 can be found in the abovementioned reference document.

The module 1 also includes software providing both Link management and a top layer providing a framework for interoperability with existing specifications
20 such as TCP/IP as well as the functionality necessary to provide audio communication and voice calls, for example. Again, further explanation of the link management layer and software framework may be found in the abovementioned reference document.

25 Referring to Figure 1 in particular, the devices 2 are shown forming an ad-hoc piconet (shown bounded by the chain line 9) in which a connection-oriented L2CAP channel pre-exists between the devices 2 as defined in the abovementioned reference document. However, in order to undertake a multi-party or conference call a wireless user group (WUG) must be in place.
30 For a device to form part of the WUG, it must be equipped with a LPRF

module 1 that is capable of supporting the telephony Control Specification (TCS) set out in the abovementioned reference. Thus, in the present embodiment, the cellular radio telephones 2a,2b,2c,2d are so equipped whilst devices such as a printer 2e and a card reader 2f shown in Figure 1 are not.

5

A conference call is initiated by a user, hereinafter referred to as the master user, of a radio telephone 2a who is already involved in a call via the PLMN 4 to a third party, it being immaterial who initiated the call. Assuming a call is in progress, the master user firstly selects via a graphical interface shown on a
10 LCD display 11 of the radio telephone 2a, a conference call set-up icon. Selecting the icon launches the following steps in the formation of a Wireless User Group made up of those devices 2a,2b,2c,2d within the existing piconet 9 that support the TCS protocol: Firstly, the LPRF module 1 processes the instruction selected by the master user by designating 12 itself as a WUG
15 Master. As WUG Master, the module 1 begins polling 13 the known devices 2 of the piconet 9 to determine which are both capable of and willing to join a conference call. Whether a device is capable of joining a conference call will, of course, depend on whether it supports the TCS protocol. If the polled device does support this protocol 14, the next step is to determine whether
20 the device has been configured with the facility to join a WUG enabled 15. Clearly, in some instances it may not be desirable for the device 2 to join a conference call, for example where the device 2d is engaged in an incompatible activity such as carrying out an independent telephone call over the PLMN 4. Alternatively, the facility to join a conference call may be
25 manually disabled by a user who perhaps does not wish to be disturbed. In either case, the facility may be most conveniently placed under software control and accessed via a graphical user interface displayed on the device 2.

Once the WUG Master has determined which devices are available to join a
30 conference call, the Master user is provided 16 on the display of his radio

telephone 2a with a list of those devices 2b,2c, from which he may select 17 to join the conference call, subject, of course, to any limitations on the support for concurrent connections within the piconet 9. Thus, the Master user may selectively add devices 2 to the conference call following which step, a voice
5 connection is established between the selected device 2 and the call taking place between the master user and the third party. The Master user can repeat this step with as many devices 2 as required, up to any limit provided by the LPRF networking protocol with the result that the users of all the selected devices 2b,2c, the Master user's device 2a are connected to each
10 other and to the third party.

In addition to adding to additional devices 2 to a conference call, the Master user may also selectively dismiss devices 2 from the conference call via a list of joined devices 2 displayed on his radio telephone 2a. In addition, a user of
15 a joined device 2b,2c may select an icon on a display of his own device 2b,2c to dismiss his device 2b,2c from the conference call. Furthermore, in the event that the Master user ends his call with the third party this will automatically end the conference call and cause all the joined devices 2b,2c to be dismissed. It should be noted that the step of adding or dismissing a
20 device 2 from a conference call is a dynamic process and in no sense does dismissing a device 2 from a call prevent its re-entry at a later stage at the request of the master user subject of course to the dismissed device 2 disabling the conference call facility by the methods described above.

25 It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the security of the conference call is dependent on the particular networking protocol under which the LPRF network operates. For example, the Bluetooth security protocols provide the security necessary to prevent eavesdropping on any communication between devices connected to a network. The devices may
30 also be able to support other forms of shared information such as multimedia

content in addition to voice. Furthermore, although the above described embodiment describes a group of interfaced cellular radio telephones, it should be understood that the invention is equally applicable to a wireless local network in which not all the devices include means for communicating
5 externally of the network including, but not limited to, such devices as multi-media personal computers, cordless handsets and the like.

Claims:

1. A communications device for performing conferencing, the device
being operable in a first radio communications network and a second
5 different radio communications network and comprising a first
transceiver for establishing a channel for connection in the first network
and a second transceiver for establishing a channel for connection in
the second network and a controller for establishing a call in the first
network and routing the call through the channel in the second
10 network.
2. A device as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the controller is operable to
selectably add members of the first network to the call
- 15 3. A device as claimed in Claim 2, including a memory holding data
relating to current members of the first network from which the
controller selects members to add to the call.
4. A device as claimed in any preceding Claim, wherein the controller is
20 operable to remove a member of the first network from the call.
5. A device as claimed in Claim 3 and in any Claim appendant thereto,
wherein the controller, in accordance with data held in the memory, is
inhibited from the selection of a current member of the first network for
25 addition to the call.
6. A device as claimed in any preceding Claim, wherein the first
transceiver is adapted for use in a low power radio frequency network.

7. A device as claimed in any preceding Claim, wherein the second transceiver is adapted for use in a cellular mobile radio network.
- 5 8. A method of performing conferencing using a communications device and comprising establishing a channel for connection in a first network, establishing a channel for connection in a second different network, establishing a call in the first network and routing the call through the channel in the second network.
- 10 9. A method as claimed in Claim 8, including selecting members of the first network to add to the call.
10. A method as claimed in Claim 8 or Claim 9, including storing data relating to current members of the first network.
- 15 11. A method as claimed in Claim 9 or Claim 10 as appendant thereto, including storing data indicative of whether a member of the first network may be selected for addition to the call.
- 20 12. A method as claimed in any one of Claims 8 to 11, including removing a member of the first network from the call.
13. A first radio communications network including a device as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 7.
- 25 14. A radio communications system comprising a base station of a second radio communications network and a plurality of communication devices forming a first wireless communications network, at least one of which devices being operable in the first radio communications network and the second different radio communications network and
- 30

comprising a first transceiver for establishing a channel for connection in the first network and a second transceiver for establishing a channel for connection to the base station in the second network and a controller for establishing a call in the first network and routing the call through the channel in the second network.

- 5
15. A system as claimed in Claim 14, wherein the controller is selectably operable to add members of the first network to the call.
- 10 16. A system as claimed in Claim 14 or Claim 15, wherein the device includes a memory holding data relating to current members of the first network.
- 15 17. A system as claimed in any one of Claims 14 to 16, in which the first transceiver is adapted for use in a low power radio frequency network.
18. A system as claimed in any one of Claims 14 to 17, in which the second transceiver is adapted for use in a cellular mobile radio network.
- 20 19. A communications device substantially as described herein with reference to Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3 of the accompanying drawings.

AbstractConference call method and apparatus therefor

5 A conference call facility is described in which one (2a) of a group of communication devices (2a,2b,2c,2d) connected to a low power radio frequency network (9) is able to set up a call to a party external of the network (9) and then selectively add further devices (2a,2b,2c) to the call under the control of the user of the one device (2a). The users of the other devices (2b,2c) are able to enable or disable the selection of their device in a
10 conference call. One or more of the communication devices may be a mobile radio telephone equipped with the necessary network interface (1).

(Fig.1)

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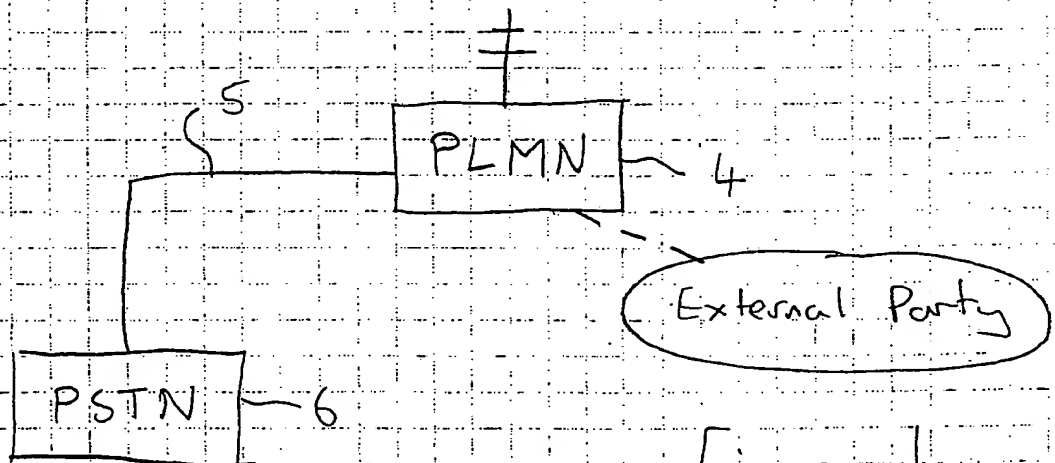
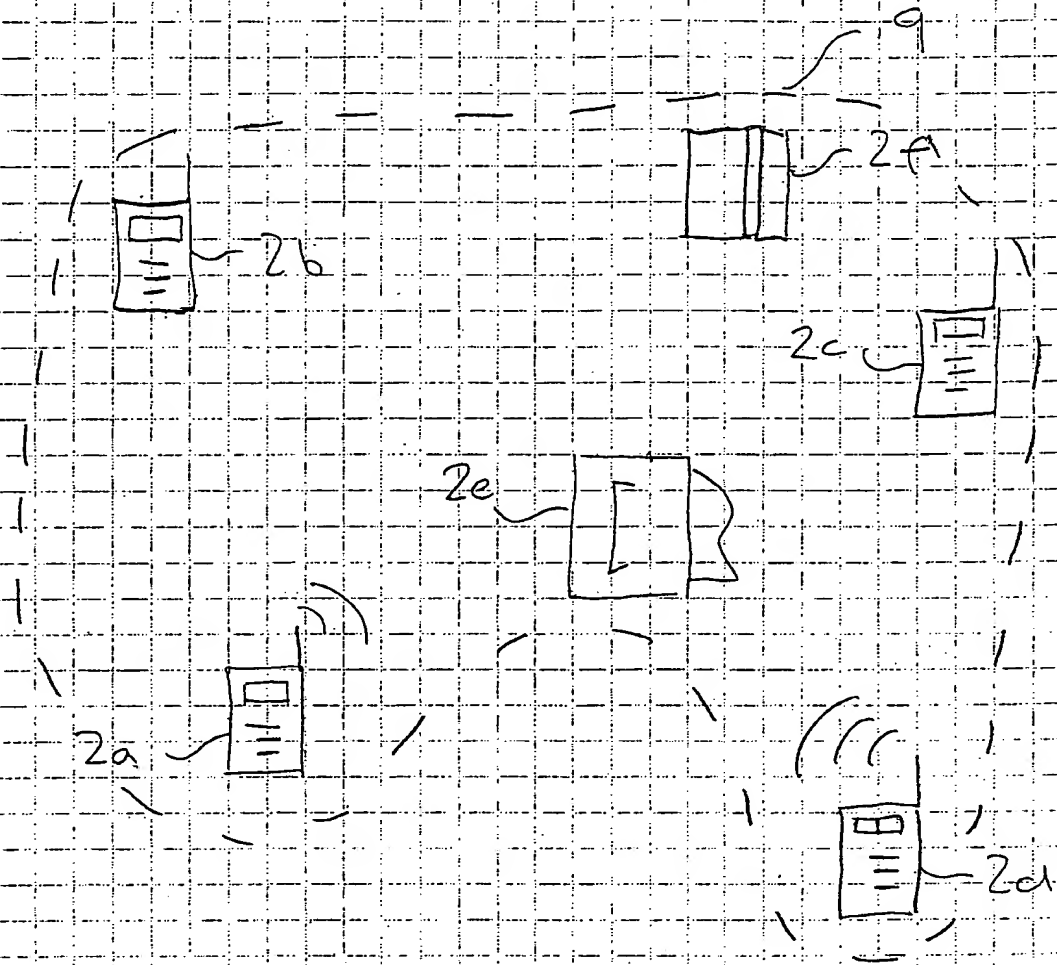


Figure 1



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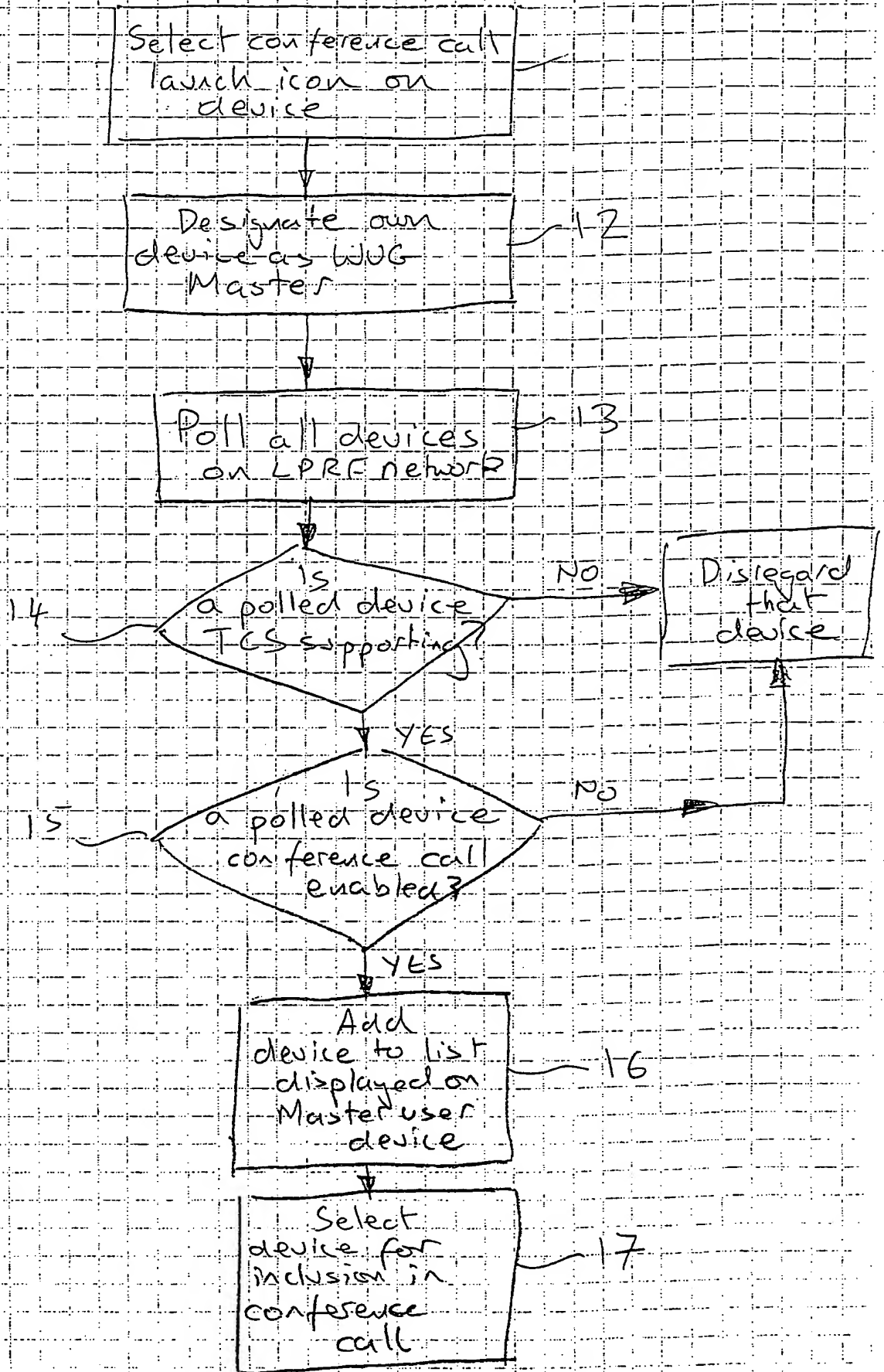


Figure 2

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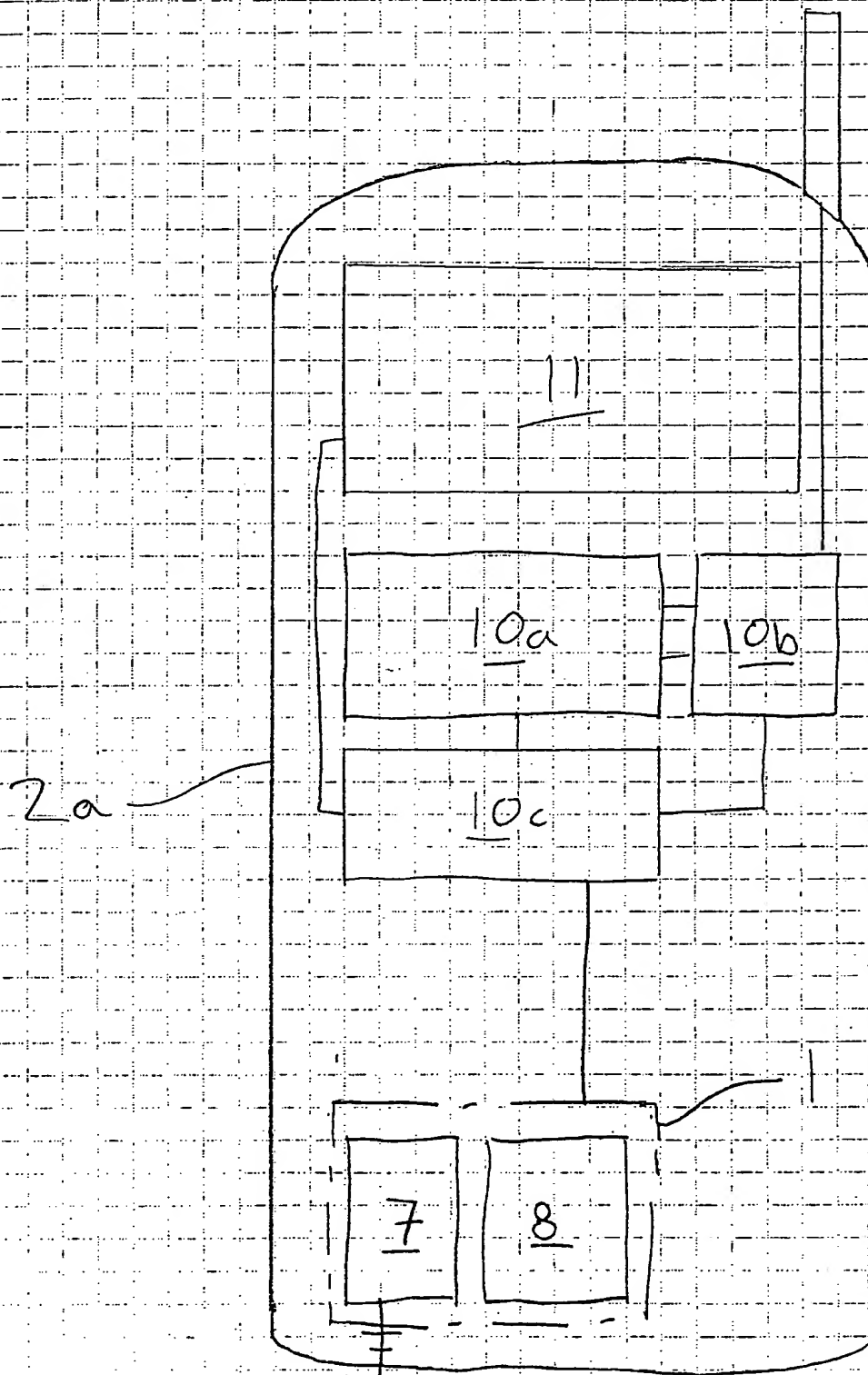


Figure 3

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